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To-day, and will stay there until the night before Christmas. This is a real live Santa Claus, who will be glad to shake hands with the children and hear what they want for Christmas. He is an old man, and loves children, so come and see him. Send all your letters to Santa Claus care H. P. Wasson & Co., and he will get them and send you what you want. And when you come to see him this week he will show you the many wonderful things he has got for you. Little Dolls, Big Dolls, Doll Carriages, Rocking Horses, Swing Horses, Real Hair Horses, Duck Rockers Elephant Rockers, Road Carts, Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Doll Beds and Cradles, Folding Tables, black board and easel, wash stands, desks, books, drums, guns, banks, steam engines, hook-and-ladder wagons, horse and cart, and a thousand and one other things he will show that we have not space here to tell you. No one has been overlooked by Santa. He has a vast array of pres-ents for young, middle-aged and old folks. Fine china and glass-ware, toilet sets work-boxes, silverware, picture easels, chairs glove cases, smoking sets, collar and cuff boxes, combination comb, brush and manicure sets, pocket books, jewelry watches perfumeries parlor lamps piano lamps banquet lamps clocks mirrors Bamboo work stands, bamboo corner cabinets, bamboo chairs, bamboo screens bamboo easels, bronze and antique silver pitchers, plushgoods, Rogers's silver plated ware, knives, forks, spoons, astors, butter dishes, sugar bowls, cake baskets, fruit stands, cream syrup pitchers, etc. Pompey, the minstrel, and the French nightingale will be on exhibition every afternoon and evening.

Store will be open until 9:30 o'clock every evening until the holidays.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ingalls has a very poor show of being re elected Senator from Kansas.

Gas has been struck in the heart of the city of Pittsburg.

The Kentucky constitutional convention has decided on reporting in favor of a secret ballot.

The University of Pennsylvania has received enough of Koch's lymph to treat 500 patients.

Four persons were killed, one fatally and another seriously injured, at a crossing a Bristol, Pa., on the 13th, by a fast express train.

Chicago breweries announce that they will quit paying license for saloonkeepers, and as a result 1,600 saloons will close Jan. 1.

Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, of the army, Cook's predecessor in the command of the West, died at New Haven, Conn., on the 16th.

The temperature at Lydonville, Vt., on the 9th, was 30 degrees below zero. Ice on the Kennebec at Augusta, Me., is from 6 to 8 inches thick.

Rev. D. J. Mitterling, a Lutheran minister of Galion, O., has been expelled from the east conference of Wittenberg on the charge of licentiousness.

The retail dry goods firm of Bell, Miller & Co., Cincinnati, failed on the 13th, with liabilities of $350,000. Many other failures are reported throughout the country.

At Bloomfield, Ia., recently, a man named Smith suddenly became insane. His brother Frank went to take care of him, and on Wednesday he also lost his reason.

A party of Mexicans have arrived at Kansas City to study pork packing and cognate manufactures, intending later on to engage in those industries in their own country.

The Lorillard Brick Works Company, of New York and Keyport, N. J., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. They are short of ready cash. Liabilities, about $1,000,000; assets estimated at $1,500,000.

While the young ladies at the Buchtel College, Akron, O., were having a frolic on the night of the 13th, the clothes of one of them caught fire and the flames communicated to the clothing of others, and before they could be rescued two of the ladies were fatally burned.

The old and well-known banking firm of S. A. Keen & Co., Chicago, closed its doors on the 18th. Lack of capital and money stringency is given as the cause. All depositors will be paid in full. The Spokane Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash., also suspended. This bank has been in financial straits for years.

It was said in New York Friday where Governor Hill now is, that he has decided to give his support to Charles A. Dana, for United States Senator. Tammany leaders have declared that the Governor can have the votes of Tammany men for any man whom he names outside of Smith M. Weed and Roswell P. Flower.

Charles Joplin shot and killed five persons Thursday, at the Jenny lead mine, twelve miles from Ft. Smith, Ark., and then committed suicide by shooting himself. Those he killed were John Miller, his wife, his grown daughter, Lou Miller; Dr. Stewart, a prominent physician, and a man whose name is not known.

Petitions are circulating all over Oklahoma, asking that Congress declare the present Legislature an illegally organized body and all its work be set aside. It will reach Washington on the 22d. It is the outgrowth of general dissatifaction among the people over the work of legislation, no section getting as much of territorial recognition as desired.

It is the opinion of the executors of the estate of D. B. Feyerweather, of New York city, that the various colleges to which bequests are made will be the residuary legatees. In case of this, and if the residuary estate is worth $3,000,000, Wabash College will get $123,000, instead of $50,000. It is also possible that it may reach $6,000,000, and in this case Wabash will get $266,000.

Gen. Schofield received a telegram on the morning of the 17th from Gen. Miles dated Long Pine, Neb., Dec. 16, as follows: "Gen. Brooke reports that Two Strike and 184 lodges of about 800 Indians are now camped at Pine Ridge agency, and these, together with the other Indians at Pine Ridge and Rosebud, are all that can be drawn out of the disaffected camp. The others are defiant and hostile and are determined to go to war; has no hope that any other effort at pacification would be successful."

Heavy snows have fallen in Pittsburg, on the 17th, and telegraph and telephone wires were rendered useless. Three horses were killed, two drivers knocked senseless and a street car set on fire by electric light wires being down in the street. All trains are badly delayed. Reports from the surrounding country show even greater damage. This is the heaviest snow in five years. The storm extended to all parts of the East, and the snowfall at Staunton, Va., measured three feet. Other places report the fall no less heavy.

Many medicine men who went to Berlin from abroad to study the Koch treatment are leaving with their hopes of its success abated. Some specialists continue their demonstrations of the treatment, but the others have ceased to offer inquiries for more facilities. Professor Bergmann, upon concluding his demonstrations, announced that he had made injections in 200 cases, but would not pronounce definitely upon the results or the methods of the treatment until a year had elapsed. Nevertheless he reaffirmed his belief in the value of the remedy.

President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, has named Friday, Feb. 6, 1891, and Washington as the place of holding the first meeting of the National Legislative Council, which is composed of the national President and the Presidents of all the State Alliances. An important piece of action taken during the closing moments of the late convention was the adoption of a resolution with reference to the support of all alliances. The policy of the Alliance will be to withhold all support from newspapers which do not support Alliance Departments or at least publish Alliance news regularly. This arrangement does not compel a support of Alliance measures or an advocacy of Alliance demands on the part of these newspapers in their editorial columns, but does compel a certain degree of friendliness on their part, and amounts to an absolute boycott of all newspapers which do not come up to the terms of the resolution.

FOREIGN.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is reported a heavy loser by the recent depreciation in South American securities, as she had invested very largely in them.

A dispatch to the National Zeitung from Rome says that there is much anxiety at the Vatican over the condition of the Pope, who has been seriously affected by the extremely cold weather. Dr. Ceccerelli, who is in attendance on His Holiness, is prepared for the worst.

The unfriendly feeling between France and Germany has not altogether subsided. The directors of the German railways have refused to allow any reduction for the transport of French goods intended for ext year's exhibition at Moscow, and has been decided to send all the French exhibits by sea to the Russian port of Reval.

The Republic of Guatemala, is besieged by small pox. The disease has made fearful progress. In seven weeks there were 1,200 deaths throughout the country, and the number at last accounts was on the increase. But few sanitary precautions were taken when the epidemic first appeared. The result was that the people have been mowed down by hundred. In the City of Guatemala dozens of deaths have occurred daily. The hospitals are crowded, and there is an open field for a score or more physicians.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Monday purchased twenty thousand first mortgage Pacific railroad bonds, at rates based on the prescribed 4 per cent. basis.

The President has abandoned the idea of sending a special message to Congress in regard to the financial situation, being satisfied, so it is said, of the earnest purpose of the majority in Congress to take prompt steps for an expansion of the currency. Secretary Windom has, however, prepared a special report to Congress indorsing what is known as the "interconvertible bond scheme." This report is now in print, but for some unexplained reason has not been submitted.

Spencer Morton Clark, who designed and printed the first greenback, died at his home near Washington on Friday, aged eighty years. He was in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, when, on Aug. 29, 1862, it was decided to issue paper money. Mr. Clark suggested the form and design to Secretary Chase and was authorized to organize the bureau of engraving and printing, which is now one of the largest establishments under the Government.

The third caucus of the Republican Senators was held on the night of the 17th and resulted in agreement. The basis was the adoption of the financial scheme reported by the caucus committee, with the exception of the 2 per cent. bond project, which was eliminated. So the measure will provide for the purchase of the twelve million dollar silver bullion surplus, the reduction of the compulsory requirement of bond deposits by national banks, the extension of the national bank circulation to the full amount of their bond deposits, the replacement of the deficiency in national bank circulation below $180,000,000 by treasury notes based on silver bullion purchases; the provision for free coinage, when silver is maintained at par for one year; the provision for a charge on the conversion of gold coin into bars and the re-coinage of the subsidiary silver coins. This measure was not satisfactory in every detail to all Senators, but was accepted as the best compromise.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate, on the 12th, engaged in warm political dabate over the rights of negro suffrage in the South.

The House consumed nearly the whole day in discussing the permits of a bill for the relief of John L. Rhea and Joseph R. Anderson, of East Tennessee. Notwithstanding a vigorous fight in its favor by Mr. Stone of Kentucky and Mr. Houck of Tennessee, the House, in committee of the whole, recommended its recommittal to the committee on war claims. The committee having risen, the recommendation was agreed to, and bills were passed for the relief of Allard & Crozier, Samuel Fels the legal representatives of Peter Lyle Matilda Cook. James A. Gregory, the estate of F. M. Murray and Warren Hall.

A bill was introduced in the Senate on the 13th to establish a record and pension office in the War Department. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, spoke against the elections bill. In the House, notice was given that the apportionment bill would be called up next Tuesday. A report was made from committee favorable to the establishment of a merchant marine. A memorial was presented to Congress urging the immediate passage of the Torry bankruptcy bill as a relief to the commercial interests of the country.

The Senate did nothing but discuss the election bill.

The House resumed consideration of the apportionment bill. After lengthy desate it was passed without amendment by ayes 187; nays 82, many Democrats voting with the Republicans for its passage. The bill provides for a House of 356 members.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

Call for a National Convention to Be Held at Cincinnati Feb. 23.

The third party movement which originated at the recent Farmers' Alliance convention took definite form Sunday when the following call for a convention was given to the press:

Whereas, In unity there is strength, therefore it is desirable that there should be a union of all the variously named organizations that stand on the same ground. To this end the individuals from various States, whose names are hereto signed, make this call for a National conference to be composed of delegates from the following organizations, namely; The Independent party; the People's party, by its representatives; the Union Labor party, by its representatives; the late federal and Confederat soldiers, by their representatives; the Farmers' Alliance; the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association; the Citizens' Association; the Knights of Labor: the Colored Farmers' Alliance and all other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement of December, 1889. Each State organization to send one delegate from each Congressional District and two from the State at large, and each district organization to send not less than three delegates; and each county organization not less than one delegate to be chosen according to the custom of each respective organization, during the month of January, 1891. Also, that the editor of each newspaper is hereby invited as a delegate who has advocated the principles of the St. Louis agreement and supported the candidates nominated thereon in 1890.

The delegates will meet in the city of Cincinnati, O., on Monday, the 23d day of February, 1891, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of forming a national union party, based upon the fundamental ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land, and the transaction of other legitimate business in furtherance of the work already begun by those organizations, preparatory to a united struggle for country and home, in the great political conflict now pending that must decide who in this country is the sovereign, "the citizen or the dollar?"

The call has a large number of signatures. The Indianians whose names are attached are J. H. Allen, chairman of the People's party; M. C. Rankin, secretary of United Labor National Committee, and C. A. Power.

FIFTY KILLED.

Reports of a Desperate Battle Between Cavalry and Indians.

A courier from a camp near Daly's ranch has the following from Rapid City, Dak., on the 16th: "A rancher has just arrived in great haste to our commanding officer and reports that a command of cavalry was attacked and two officers and fifty men killed, but the Indians were repulsed with heavy losses. The number of Indians killed is not known. The Indians were put to route. The report is probably creditable. It is not known whose command it was. It is probably that of Maj. Tupper of the Sixth cavalry and his three troops of 140 men. Our command marches to their assistance to-morrow.

SKIRMISH WITH INDIANS.

Alleged Encounter Between Soldiers and Red-Skins in South Dakota.

It is reported at Rapid City, S. D., that a large party of Indians attacked eighteen men four miles below French Creek this afternoon, and in a skirmish which followed several on both sides were wounded and a number of Indians are said to have been killed. A squaw-man named Rider also brought in a report that a fight had taken place between troops and Indians four miles north of Pine Ridge agency and that a number were killed on both sides Little importance is attached to this last report.

Nearly six hundred lodges, or three thousand Sioux, including the bands of Two Strike and Short Bull, are marching in from the Bad Lands to Pine Ridge agency in obedience to Gen. Brook's order, and will report to him soon unless stampeded by fresh rumors. They have been slow to start because they were told that they were to be punished for raiding squaw-men's ranches.

A dispatch from Fort Keogh, Mont., says: Two bands of disaffected Pine Ridge Indians under Short Bull and Kicking Bear are supposed to be united and moving northward with the intention of seeking a reservation in Northern Dakota or of crossing the northern boundary and advancing into Canada. Fifty lodges and a band of stolen ponies are with them. Troop H, Eighth Cavalry, Captain Fountain and Lieutenant Sydenham, with a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, will leave early in the morning for Dickinson on the line of the Northern Pacific, to head them off, and by scouting east, west and south from that point capture the band and deliver them as prisoners to the commanding officer at Fort Abraham Lincoln. Lieutenant Casey, with his Cheyenne scouts and Captain Adams's troop of First Cavalry, will pursue another course, and if successful in capturing the Indians will deliver them at Fort Keogh. The cavalry have with them ten pack mules per troop, and one Hotchkiss cannon. All effort will be made to prevent the band from joining their friends at Poplar Run agency.

Two thriving Arkansas towns, Dardanelli and Monticello, were almost wiped out of existence Sunday night by fire. Whole business blocks, including the Dardanell Post and the Monticellonian, of the last named town, were burned, together with their contents. The aggregate loss will reach $150,000; only partially insured. Dardanelli is in the western part of the State and Monticello in the southern portion. Neither place had facilities for fighting a fire.

THAT'S DIFFERENT;

Passenger—Is this the Smoking Car?
Culinary Dispenser—No sah, dis is de Chewin' Car.

Common Sense on the Farm.

Common sense, as it is generally accepted, is needed every where and by all, which being generally conceded makes it, says the New England Farmer, almost axiomatic to say that it is peculiarly essential on the farm.

It has been said too frequently to require repeating, that so-called "common" sense is in reality the most uncommon, good sense being extremely rare But it stands for that intelligence which comes naturally, without any special training or system of education and enables the individual to act sensibly without the help of precedent or instruction. The farmer is obliged to deal constantly with varying conditions. He may understand thoroughly every rod of soil on the farm and treat it sensibly, and then with the variety of pests sure to visit him and the continually changing conditions in the weather, he can be but partially certain of results.

For this reason he must have constantly on hand an abundant supply of common sense. For instance, if potatoes fail on a certain piece of ground this year, he must be able to consider wherein the fault lies, and not conclude too hastily that potatoes are not adapted to that special place and cannot be raised successfully. He may note whether the fault is due to excessive rains which could not be foreseen, or to the visitation of some pest which he has not yet determined how to deal with, or some other exceptional cause, that might make him justified notwithstanding this year's failure, in planting potatoes on the same field again.

He must also be sensible enough to feel that the failure of one crop is often conpensated for by the success of another and ballance up accounts on the right side, taking consideration of every thing pertaining to the result and judging wisely.

The education received at colleges devoted to agriculture on the farm under the tutelage of an experienced farmer, while helpful and necessary, goes for nought unless accompanied every-where and always by common sense. With it, under the most adverse circumstances, farming is a success, and without it, though nothing else be lacking, it is a most disastrous failure.

Two Kinds of Suspense.

A murderer under sentence of death had a number of influential friends who were exerting themselves to secure a respite from the governor. The sheriff believed in capital punishment, but he was a charitably disposed man and had been doing a good deal of running around for his doomed guest. One morning he returned from such a trip and went to the prisoner.

"Well," said the man eagerly, "what did the governor say?"

"My dear sir, he hasn't said anything yet; he wants time to think."

"Great heavens, man! This suspense is terrible?" exclaimed the criminal, dramatically.

"Don't mention it," responded the sheriff in a cheerful tone; "it ain't anything to what it will be if the governor doesn't interfere."—Sussex (N. J.) Register.

An Episode.

Did you never hear the story of the painter and the potter—
How they once became intoxicated simply upon water!
'Tis a very touching story, and 'tis simple, as you'll note;
For they merely took a jug of liquor with them in the boat.
—Washington Post.

How to Secure a Fast Walker.

Recognizing the fact that the fast walker is always desirable and more valuable than any other, the question is how to secure this trait in all the colts. There must ever be differences in speed, no matter whether walking, trotting or running, but these are each largely matters of education, and it is to this we would call attention. In the first place, the colt must be got bridle wise as early as possible, and the earlier this is attempted the easier for both owner and animal. When fully under control, the harness should be gradually added, and the use of the reins in guiding in every direction. This work cannot be too thorough or systematic, for here is the foundation for the future. He should be made to go every way at the will of the driver. This much gained, the walking gait comes next. The aim must go to encourage the natural action in walking, without allowing the colt to trot. If this is attempted, bring to a full stop at once and begin again. In this way he will soon catch the idea that it is fast walking, and not trotting, that is desired, and improvement will be seen. Gradually urge an increased speed in walking, until the habit becomes fixed. This may be tiresome to the breeder, but in this way only can this very desirable trait be established. It is of the highest importance, and the breeder who fixes this characteristic in his family will always find a ready sale for his colts at prices that will repay for all trouble. The work accomplished in an individual renders it much easier in the next generation; and soon it becomes a trait in the family. Here is where the greatest compensation come in to the breeder. These advances gained in a single animal pave the way for still more later, and add to the worth of all stock. These questions are repeatedly urged, not alone with reference to present results, but with the thought of future possibilities. They all run in the practical line, where the farmer with one breed mare can secure as much advantage as the breeder with twenty. —Maine Farmer.

Good-Morning.

"Good-morning, world!" On the window-seat
She balanced her two little timid feet;
She clung with her dimpled hands and stood
Framed in like a picture of babyhood.
The clambering vines hung low and green
'Round the sunniest curls that e'er were seen
As she stood with beauty and light impearled
And bade "Good-morning" to all the world.
"Good-morning, world!" and the great world heard—
Each rustling tree and each singing bird.
The dancing flowers and the fields of grass
Nodded and waved at the little lass,
And the far-off hills and the sky overhead
Listened and beamed as the word was said,
And the old sun lifted his head and smiled.
"Good-morning, world!" "Good-morning, child!"
—Woman's Journal.

A Michigan subscriber writes to the American Agriculturist that the following is the Lake Superior method of holding a cow's troublesome tail while milking: Draw the bush of the tail into the inner bend of the left knee when sitting down on the milking stool, and hold it firmly clasped by keeping the knee closely bent.

It is always a sign of poverty of mind where men are ever aiming to appear great; for they who are really great never seem to know it.—Cecil.

A Foreign Built City.

One of the most notable things which any English syndicate has done in America is the building of a city, in what was before practically a wilderness. This city is to spring up, full grown, with public buildings, banks, school houses, electric lights, telegraph and telephone offices and all the paraphrenalia of a large city, where a year ago there was not a house. It will have street railways and mammoth hotels. Half a dozen railroads will center at this spot. The name of this city is Middlesborough, and its situation is in the Cumberland gap.

Fifteen millions of dollars will have been put in there by the principal company. Numerous sub-companies depending on this main company will build gas works, electric light establishments, attend to the sale of land, erect tremendous factories, and so the city will rise almost, as it were, in a night, like one of the fabled palaces of the Arabian stories. It will be an English manufacturing town, situated in the heart of the Cumberland mountains.

In the immediate vicinity of the magic town is found coal of all sorts—domestic, steam, smithing, cooking and cannel. There is iron ore of various kinds, clay and manganese ore, zinc, metallic paint, lead, cement, marble and sandstone. The town will be situated from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the sea level, and the experiment of building a whole city at once will be looked forward to with interest.

Farm Notes.

Do not color butter too much when adding artificial coloring matter. Overly colored butter looks as mean as an article perfectly white.

A large number of horses have died in Chicago, it is claimed, from drinking impure water. What about the effect upon the cow of what stagnant water she is drinking, friend?

Granular butter is made by stopping the churn as soon as the butter is in a granular state. Then draw off the buttermilk. A few gallons of weak brine is sometimes added and drawn off.

The texture of well-ripened goldenrod honey is not quite equal to clover, but thicker than the average of what is denominated the yield from fruit bloom—the product of orchards and gardens.

The New York Tribune says that lard softened with kerosene until it will just flow in summer heat makes as good oil for mowers, etc., as that sold by dealers at 100 per cent. profit —much better than some of it.

Give winter protection to the small fruit. The thing to do is to select the best varieties, even if tender, and then go to the trouble of protecting them. Hardy varieties are often like the scrub cow, tough, but mighty unprofitable.

The Wealth of France.

During the debate on the French budget M. Rouvier, the minister of Finance adduced facts to show that France was by no means on the verge of ruin. Public wealth and prosperity, he said, had grown as well as the budget. Deposits at the banks amounted to 910 million francs, and the capital embarked in shares and other French industrial undertakings showed since 1876 an increase of 7 billion francs. The deposits in the savings banks amounted to 2 billion, 228 million francs, belonging to 6 million, 492,000 depositors. That was a sufficient answer to the gloomy picture that had been drawn of the situation.

HOW HORSES LEARN TRICKS.

They Are Very Intelligent Animals and Have "Good Horse Sense."

Just how much better in point of intelligence a man is than a horse is a problem which will seriously perplex any one who has seen what horses are nowadays being taugh to do. They are rapidly encroaching upon spheres usually assigned to their master, man, and the genius of their performances seems to have but one limit—they can't talk. This, however, is not always a disadvantage, and the acute observer will probably find it necessary to conclude that for downright intelligence, as between some horses and some men, the horses have it.

Through the courtesy of Managers Alexander Comstock and John D. Mishler a Press reporter was admitted behind the scene at the Academy of Music the other evening, and had a talk wish Professor George Bartholomew about his wonderful troupe of twenty-four educated horses. Any one who has seen these animals perform, and has listened for instance, to the equine orchestra playing "The Last Rose of Summer," will realize the professor's ability to tell just what a horse can do and can't do.

"Horses," said the professor, "are a good deal like men; you can train them to do pretty much what you want. Nature doesn't seem to have meant them to do much talking, but I believe their capacities in other respects are probably far in excess of anything we have yet conceived. And the methods of training are very similar. You can't force a horse into learning a thing any more than you can a man. Affection is at the root of successful teaching in both cases.

"When I buy a horse and begin to train him my first step is to gain his confidence. Till I accomplish that I can do nothing with him. Then I begin to teach him a simple act. To make him lift his foot on to a pedestal for instance, I would place the pedestal in front of him and touch him gently on a sensitive part of the knee, at the same time constantly repeating some word expressive of the act I wanted him to perform, Of course the horse doesn't know what the word means and he probably does half a dozen wrong things before he does the right one. The moment he does it. however, I hold the foot there, fondle it, and show my approval in every way possible. This is repeated so many times a day till the horse gets to know what is wanted whenever he hears the word.

"So with more difficult acts. Some of them take a long time to learn. It took me nearly a year's patient work to teach Abdallah to walk, trot, gallop, march or pace backward or forward at a simple word of command, but the way he does it now repays me for all the trouble.

"What description of horses can I train in this way? Why, any horse. People suppose that thoroughbreds alone can be so developed, but it is a great mistake. Any ordinary horse, you know, understands what you mean by "whoa" and "back." So it can be taught to know what you mean by any other word or sign you like. Some horses can of course be taught much more readily than others, and, like men, some who prove very stupid at one act are experts at another. When I buy a horse I pay more attention to his head than I do to his pedigree. I believe you can read a horse as you can a man.

"Many people," continued the Professor, "suppose that the horses go through this performance in automatic fashion; that by doing day after day the same thing they come to do it as a matter of course without regard to what I may say to them. This is a great mistake. Any one in the audience is at liberty to have the order of programme changed at any time. When I give an order out of place there will be a mometary pause; the horses look up questioningly, as if to say: 'Haven't you made a mistake?' I repeat the order once or twice until the meaning of the word assimilates with the memory of the action, and they at once perform it.

"Punishment? I have little need of for it. I, of course, show very sternly my disapproval of wrong just as I fondle them for doing right, but I have little occasion to use the whip. One thing would amuse you. When a number of my horses are standing in a row, and I crack the whip at a disobedient one, not one of the others will move. They seem to say: 'Oh, that's for the other fellow.'

"It would surprise you how sensitive they are to applause. They are a good deal like other actors in that respect. They know perfectly well when there is a big house, and perform so much better then that one would think they had an eye on the receipts.

"All this clearly shows that the horse possesses memory, and of course it follows that he can think. He has the power of reason and not merely instinct. Instinct might send him in search of water and oats, but it would never lead him to do such feats as these. His memory, too, is a remarkably good one. Prior to this year I sent my horses out on pasturage at Newport for several months during the summer. From there they went right on the stage and performed without rehearsing just as well as they ever did."

Deadly.

Dr. Pillsbury—Well, Mr. Skeptic, did you follow my prescription?

Skeptic—No. If I had I would have broken my neck.

Dr. Pillsbury—Why, what do you mean?

Skeptic—I threw the prescription out the window.

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LIFE IN SIAM.

The boat life of Siam includes almost all life. Business and pleasure, health and happiness all center in the river or its branches. A boat and a paddle are almost as natural and indispensable possessions to a Siamese as his arms or legs. He has no notion of traveling except by boat, and the idea of living in a place inaccessible by water generally strikes him as absurd. Three weeks to come down stream with a full cargo, a week to dispose of it and indulge in the gaieties of the capital. four or five months to get back with the emptied boat, and the rest of the year for farm work at home—such is the program for many a Siamese family which lives as contentedly and placidly as the profoundest philosopher.

Changed Her Plans.

A woman entered a grocery on Michigan avenue one day last week in something of a hurry, says the Detroit Free Press, and said to the proprietor:

"I want a glass fruit jar holding a quart, and you may put half a pound of gunpowder into it."

"Yes'm. New way to do up late peaches?"

"No, sir. It's a way to do up a dog."

"How?"

"My boy Willie has got a dog under our barn and he won't come out. Willie is going to blow him up."

"Great Scott, ma'am, but if you explode this powder under the barn you'll set the building on fire!"

"Would it really?"

"Of course it would."

"Willie will be terribly disappointed."

"But you'll save the barn."

"Well," she said, as she picked up her money, "I'll have to change my plans. I'll buy him an augur and let him bore holes in the floor and pour hot water down on the dog."

A Nebraska paper declares that the great need of the west is more stock to consume the grain surplus. That is true, but as it further avers the stock must be of higher grade than the average which now exists in the west. With cattle at present prices, even with extreme low prices of corn, there is no money in anything except the best quality. In dairies and in good sheep, say of the middle wooled variety, which are profitable for both wool and mutton, and in strictly first class beef cattle, there is a fair profit. In eight-month pigs that will weigh 200 to 250 pounds, and two-year-old steers that run from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, there is good profit. But there is nothing in scrubs. Better to sell corn even at fifteen cents than to feed such.

To Catch Mice.

New York Tribune.

A paper mouse-trap? Certainly; and an uncommonly good one, too. It was invented—or discovered; Josh Billings used to say that all our inventions are mere discoveries—by a bright little housekeeper in a neighboring city, after this fashion: Despite all screens, the ubiquitous fly persisted in visiting her kitchen, and to stop this buzzing she bought some sticky fly-paper and told madame the cook to display its attractive and retentive surface freely in various parts of the room. And it was so. But the next morning there was a sound of squeaking and of squealing, and lo! upon a sheet of the paper which had been laid flat upon the tub lids, was a Master Mus Musculus, very much distressed in mind, and as to all four feet very much stuck fast. Thereafter, whenever mice became troublesome, a sheet of the paper was laid near their run, with a sure repetition of the above result. Up to date eight have been thus taken, and the paper still holds good. No patent applied for.

In a Texas School.

Yale Record.

Small Boy (holding up his hand)—What's B. C. hitched onter them dates in Greek history mean?

Teacher (a trifle confused)—Weller-Samie, you see them old Greeks were queer kind of creeters, so whin they didn't know a date for sartin, they put B. C., "bout correct," after the numbers.

In a lecture delivered the other day by H. H. Johnston, in England, on his recent trip to Africa, he threw on the screen a photograph of Mrs. Livingston's grave, embowered in a mass of beautiful foliage. He made the picture during his recent trip on the Zambesi. The remains of this famous woman, one of the few white ladies whose bodies now rest in savage Africa, are in a grave which is most conspicuous from the Zambesi, because it is shaded by a very large and stately tree. Some natives who live near the place keep the grave in good order, for which they are rewarded now and then by white travelers who come that way. Mrs. Livingstone died while accompanying her great husband on the expedition during which he discovered Lake Nyassa.

One of the three daughters of John D. Rockefeller, while a student at Vassar, had a handsome allowance in the way of money from home. Instead of spending this on rich gowns and apartments she paid for two years the tuition and expenses of a girl from the country who was not able to pay for them herself.

FORREST OUTFOUGHT.

BEATEN WITH ODDS IN HIS FAVOR AT PARKER'S CROSS ROADS, TENN.

Colonels Dunham and Fuller Send Him Flying from the Field—He Is Surprised and Vanquished and His Troops Stampeded—Daring and Pluck Win the Day.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

FORREST sometimes met his match, and one such occasion was when he found his roadway blocked by an insignificant force at Parker's Cross Roads, in Tennessee, on the 31st of December, 1862. The great cavalryman was returning from his famous raid against the railroads supplying Grant's army on the overland march against Vicksburg—a raid which broke up the Union campaign completely—and was aiming to reach Lexington, Tenn., and recross the Tennessee river in time to elude the pursuers that were upon his track in numerous parties. As usual with him, he was aiming to seize the important point by "getting there first with the most men," that being his maxim in war, but an Indiana colonel in command of four regiments sent out in pursuit had had the pluck to act upon the first principle of the maxim and get there first, although he had less men than the foe he expected to engage.

This officer, Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, of the Fiftieth Indiana, was marching with foot soldiers in pursuit of cavalry, but as the roads on which both parties moved converged there was a bare chance that some mishap to Forrest would reduce the inequality between horses' legs and men's, and Dunham pressed on, hoping for his one chance. His faith was rewarded, for Forrest lost one whole day and night by bad roads and broken bridges, and when he came in from the northwest toward the Lexington road he found his way disputed by a force that he did not dream of as being in the vicinity. Notwithstanding the fact that Dunham's men had marched and countermarched since the raiders had entered West Tennessee, and were travel worn and weary, the Union command made twelve miles between 2 o'clock and dark on the 30th.

During the night scouts brought word to Dunham's camp that Forrest's whole command was four miles distant, and was on the road to Parker's Cross Roads, five miles south of the respective camps, and the point where his escape was to be effected, if at all. The colonel now ordered out his men, sent word to his superior, Gen. J. C. Sullivan, who was following up with re-enforcements, that he would "coax or force a fight out of" Forrest in the morning, and started for the cross roads. Forrest's command was on the road early on the 31st, and on approaching the cross roads the advance was disputed by Dunham's pickets.

The raiders were handicapped by an immense wagon train laden with the fruits of their foray, but as that is part of the trade of raiding it was their business to defend it and to succeed in spite of it, or be judged wanting in the elements that make true soldiers. Dunham pushed the skirmishing with great boldness. The enemy appeared in detached parties, and each one of these was attacked and forced back up the main body. Meanwhile Dunham's own force was put in position on a ridge half a mile in rear of his skirmishers. The ridge, called Red Mound, covered the cross roads and the approaches from Forrest's position. The Confederate leader began the real fighting by artillery fire, and under cover of it attempted to move his men out by the flank and avoid the fight.

To prevent this Dunham threw out a line perpendicular to the first, forming an L, and opened with shells on the retreating men. The fire was very feeble, however, and to his amazement the plucky colonel, who had hazarded so much upon boldness, found that the artillery ammunition was short, and only two pieces out of six on the field could be engaged. When this state of things was reported by the commander of the artillery to Dunham the latter, as he says in his report, directed that officer to do the best he could with his pieces, while he himself turned away to do the best he could without them.

The fire of the Confederate artillery was on the contrary very severe, and inflicted great damage on Dunham's men, and he decided to silence it by a desperate charge. Just as the column was ready to move a new danger changed the current of battle. One of Forrest's battalions under Col. T. A. Napier charged boldly up in the Union front, and at the same moment Forrest led three regiments around Dunham's right flank and charged squarely upon his rear parallel to the lines which were already fighting at close quarters. The brave colonel was now between two fires. Again his battle genius was equal to that of the redoubtable warrior pitted against him.

On one occasion Forrest was fighting an enemy in front, and an aid rode up and told him excitedly that there was another enemy moving up in his rear. "Well," said he calmly, "when we turn around won't we be on their rar?"

This very evident conclusion came to Dunham's mind, and he promptly faced his men about and charged bayonets upon the onrushing cavalry. The Confederate line was pierced and broken and went off in confusion. The men on Dunham's front thought the day was lost and abandoned the artillery, the horses having been shot down by Dunham's men. This made the new front permanent, and the ridge of

THE SURPRISE.

Red Mound was still the Union position with the facings reversed. The Confederate loss had been heavy; Col. Napier had been killed in his charge, and his command, including their leader, Maj. Cox, and 250 men, were made prisoners. Forrest halted to reorganize and take his bearings.

Dunham was outnumbered and was in a tight place, for Forrest's flank movement had changed the situation so that the Confederates were between him and his base and his supports. The latter, which he had summoned to his aid by the night dispatch to Gen. Sullivan at Huntington, were pressing on to his assistance. If he could hold on until their arrival he could save his brave command. If not, Forrest would score another victory, although one dearly bought.

The nearest Union supports were the Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh Ohio infantry, under Col. John W. Fuller, which only left Huntington at the time Forrest and Dunham clinched for the fray that morning. After marching some hours Fuller got within hearing of the battle, there to be overtaken by an order from Gen. Sullivan, who was behind him, to halt for an hour and a half. Instead of obeying he pressed on with all speed, imitating Col. Dunham in his battle zeal, and illustrating again the important maxim of war, "When in doubt go ahead." He was within two miles of the field when an orderly galloped from the rear to the head of column with a message from Gen. Sullivan, who was now with the rear guard three miles back, directing a halt until the general should reach the front.

At the same time one of Fuller's aids came in from the direction of the battlefield and reported the enemy in full force between Dunham's command and the re-enforcements. Once more there was doubt whether to obey orders and halt or go on and fight. He went ahead, and the result cannot be told better than in the words of Gen. Forrest himself. After describing the main fighting he says in his official report: "Thirty minutes more would have given us the fight, when to my surprise and astonishment a fire was opened on us in our rear and the enemy in heavy force advanced on us. Knowing that I had four companies at Clarksburg, seven miles from us on the Huntington road, I could not believe they were Federals until I rode myself into their lines. The heavy fire of their infantry, unexpected and unlooked for by all, caused a stampede of horses belonging to my dismounted men who were following up and driving the enemy before them. They also killed or crippled many of the horses attached to our caissons and reserved guns."

The surprise was as complete as Gen. Forrest indicates. The first volley of the Twenty-seventh Ohio unhorsed several of the body guard of Forrest, and his adjutant general was made prisoner. Forrest himself literally ran away from his comrades, and when halted by a Union officer with a demand for surrender he answered coolly, "I have done so some time ago, and am collecting my command to surrender in due form." By this ruse he escaped. Fuller's men had made seven miles in the last hour and a half of march, and arrived at double quick on the field. They seized 300 horses belonging to Forrest, and recaptured one cannon and a wagon train that Forrest had taken from Dunham when he swooped in upon the Union rear.

The turn of affairs brought about by Col. Fuller's promptness was no more of a surprise to Forrest than it was relief to Dunham. After the repulse of Forrest's charge in the rear the Union troops could do no more than stand and see themselves being hemmed in. Their artillery was useless, their numbers inferior and their road back toward their comrades was closed. As soon as Forrest could organize after his bloody repulse he attempted his favorite game, when all else failed, of bluffing his enemy.

NOT QUITE ANNIHILATED.

One of his aids sought out. Col. Dunham and said: "The general (Forrest) understands that you have surrendered." "The general is mistaken. We have never thought of surrendering," answered Dunham. After a short parley the aid returned to Gen. Forrest, and soon came back with the message, "The general demands an unconditional surrender," to which Dunham replied, "Give my compliments to the general and tell him I never surrender. If he thinks he can take me he can come and try."

At the moment of this defiant reply Dunham was enveloped on three sides, and Forrest would have taken him and all his men but for the timely arrival of Fuller.

The biographer of Forrest claims that the Union troops outnumbered the Confederates in this fight, but there is internal evidence in this account, "Campaigns of Gen. Forrest," to show that such was not the case. The writer describes charge after charge by the Union men, and relates how Forrest sent in detachments from three directions and could not conquer them. Forrest's own report says that he fought Dunham for five hours. Now, men who fight so gallantly do not permit the enemy to hem them into a pen, as was the case here, unless they are outnumberad. Dunham had all told in the field 1,500 men.

Forrest's force was reported before the fight to number 8,000, which was of course an exaggeration. He had, however, at least four cavalry regiments, three mounted battalions and two batteries, numbering, as he states officially, 1,800 men. Forrest lost a great many men, but his adjutant general having been captured no report was made. His loss in prisoners was about 500, in cannon three, and in caissons eight. The order to retreat was given by Forrest as soon as Fuller's attack was made. He knew his own position was desperate, for his troops were in utter confusion on account of the surprises and disasters that had marked the day.

The truth was that Forrest's men, brave as they were, had been outfought. He had the larger force and his men were mounted, which was a great advantage in making flank attacks. But Dunham's daring had told on his followers, who fought like heroes. The men of the battery, when their ammunition was gone, fought on with any weapon they could find.

The probability is that Forrest was so elated over his success on this raid that he despised his enemies and expected no soldierly opposition. Dunham and Fuller taught him soundly that in war it is the unexpected that always happens.

GEO. L. KILMER.

Keep the Peace.

When one comes to know how expensive war is one feels bound to keep the peace until the other fellow kicks too hard. One of the big guns costs $250,000 to begin with, and every time it is fired away goes a thousand dollars clean, cold cash.—Detroit Free Press.

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JUSTICE MITCHELL DEAD.

An Eminent Jurist of the Indiana Supreme Bench.

Judge Joseph A. S. Mitchell died at his home at Goshen, Ind., at 7:30 a. m., Friday, Dec. 12, of congestion of the stomach. The announcement of his death caused a shock throughout the State. The Supreme Court adjourned immediately upon receipt of a telegram apprising them of the event. A dispatch from Goshen says the whole city is plunged into the deepest gloom. Many messages of condolence were received by the family.

Judge Joseph A. S. Mitchell was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was born December 21, 1836. His father died in the son's early infancy, and his life was one of toil. He graduated from the Blandenville academy at the age of twenty, and served one year as teacher in that institution. Then he studied law for two years at Chambersburg, Pa., and receiving his diploma, came west and settled at Goshen He began practicing his profession in the spring of 1860, but when the war broke out he was among the first of volunteers to respond. He assisted in organising Company M, Second Indiana Cavalry. Three months later he was promoted Captain of his company, which rank he retained until the disbandment in January, 1865. He

THE LATE JUDGE MITCHELL.

participated in a number of hard fought engagements, notably Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga. In 1863 he was assigned to duty on Gen. McCook's staff, and was acting inspector general of the First Cavalry division, in which capacity he continued until the close of the war. During Sherman's famous "March to the Sea," he was engaged in raiding the enemy's lines of communication, and while leading a charge at Newman, Ga., a minie ball from the rebel works would have pierced his heart, but it struck a package of letters in his breast pocket. This package is still preserved by his family as a priceless souvenir. During this engagement his command was cut off from the main body, and was compelled to make a detour of 150 miles, and was subjected to many perilous incidents before it again rejoined the army

After the close of his military service Captain Mitchell returned to Goshen and entered into a law partnership with John H. Baker, the firm name being Baker & Mitchell. This partnership existed long after Mr. Baker had been elected to Congress, and when political honors had also come upon the subject of this sketch. Captain Mitchell rapidly took front rank with his professional brethren. He was one of the delegation of three chosen by the State Bar Association to attend the convention of the National Bar Association at Saratoga in 1879. The other members of the delegation were Gen. Ben Harrison and Judge A. Dyer.

Judge Mitchell was always a staunch Democrat in his political belief, and firm in his convictions, but free from partisan bias as a jurist. In the Presidential campaign of 1872, and again in 1876, he was one of the State delegates to the Democratic National convention. Six years ago he was nominated by his party as Supreme Court Judge from the Fifth district, and was triumphantly elected, and in the last election he was again chosen as his own successor.

In November, 1865, Judge Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Defrees, daughter of Joseph H. Defrees, of Goshen.

SKIRMISH WITH INDIANS.

Alleged Encounter Between Soldiers and Red-Skins in South Dakota.

It is reported at Rapid City, S. D., that a large party of Indians attacked eighteen men four miles below French Creek this afternoon, and in a skirmish which followed several on both sides were wounded and a number of Indians are said to have been killed. A squaw-man named Rider also brought in a report that a fight had taken place between troops and Indians four miles north of Pine Ridge agency and that a number were killed on both sides Little importance is attached to this last report.

Nearly six hundred lodges, or three thousand Sioux, including the bands of Two Striks and Short Bull, are marching in from the Bad Lands to Pine Ridge agency, in obedience to Gen. Brook's order, and will report to him soon unless stampeded by fresh rumors. They have been slow to start because they were told that they were to be punished for raiding squaw-men's ranches.

A dispatch from Fort Keogh, Mont., says: Two bands of disaffected Pine Ridge Indians under Short Bull and Kicking Bear are supposed to be united and moving northward with the intention of seeking a reservation in Northern Dakota, or of crossing the northern boundary and advancing into Canada. Fifty lodges and a band of stolen ponies are with them. Troop H, Eighth Cavalry, Captain Fountain and Lieutenant Sydenham, with a detachment of the Twenty-second Infantry, will leave early in the morning for Dickinson on the line of the Northern Pacific, to head them off, and by scouting east, west and south from that point capture the band and deliver them as prisoners to the commanding officer at Fort Abraham Lincoln. Lieutenant Casey, with his Cheyenne scouts and Captain Adams's troop of First Cavalry, will pursue another course, and if successful in capturing the Indians will deliver them at Fort Keogh. The cavalry have with them ten pack mules per troop, and one Hotchkiss cannon. All effort will be made to prevent the band from joining their friends at Poplar Run agency.

AN OPOSSUM DINNER IN THE SOUTH.

KEPT HIS VOW.

A Millionaire's Son Running a Locomotive on a Texas Railway.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is is a man running on the San Antonio division of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, between this cityand Del Rio, whose name is familiar tomany people in Indiana. He is no other than Frank Bracaw, the son of the richest man in Terre Haute, Ind., whose wealth is reckoned in the millions. He is one of the coolest, most unassuming, and most reliable engineers in the service, and hosts of friends in this city, none of whom, however, knew his history until today when a most affecting accident brought it to light.

The people of Terre Haute will remember Frank as a dashing society man of that city ten years ago. He drove fast horses, and he was paid by his father without question, and he a monthly cash allowance of $150. Some trouble arose between father and son, the nature of which is unknown, and the son left home vowing never to darken the threshold of the parental home.

Seven years sped swiftly by, and Frank's sister lay upon her deathbed. Detectives were put upon the track of her brother. All the detective agencies in the country were furnished his descripiton and directed to leave no stone unturned in the effort to find him, but to avail. He had been swollowed up in the great world, and his sister died without seeing him.

Three more years passed away. A favorite cousin, the wife of an army officer, came to Del Rio with her husband, who is now in command of the post at that place. To-day they were dining, as usral, at the Valverde Hotel. A nice-looking young man sat at table near them and observed the lady attentively Having finished eatiing, he passed out through the office and asked the clerk if the lady wasn't Mrs. Wheeler. Being answered in the affiirmative, he added: "She is my cousin," and went on. The lady now came out and the clerk said:

"Do you see that hansome man just going out?"

"Yes."

"He says he is your cousin."

She turned quickly, observed him more closely, a flood of recognition came over her, and she called sharply, "Frank." The man went on as though he didn't hear, but she ran after him and caught him. A pathetic scene followed, in which both actors were moved to tears. The lady besought him toreturn to his parents, who are now old and feeble, but he remained obdurate and firm in his intentions never to return.

The Power of Water.

Woman's Magazine.

It would seem that everybody ought to know the value of a remedy so easily obtained as water. Yet, though there is no remedy of such general application and none so easily obtained as water, nine out of ten will pass it by in an emergency to seek for something of less efficacy. There are but a few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent. A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out and then applied around the neck of a child that has croup will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times, dipped in hot water, wrung out and then applied over the seat of pain in their tooth ache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic. We have known cases that have resisted other treatment for hours yield in ten minutes to this. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short a congestions of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to old sores and new cuts bruises and sprains is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. Sprained ankle has been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water poured from a height of three feet. Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic, and hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is the best of cathartics in case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels.

In this connection it is interesting to know that a distinguished children's doctor believes, from his practice, that infants generally, whether brought up at the breast or artificaily, are not supplied with sufficient water, the fluid of their food being quickly taken up, and leaving the solid food too thick to be easily digested. In warm weather healthy babies will take water at every hour with advantage, and their frequent fretfulness and rise of temperature are often due to not having it. A free supply of water and restricting the frequency of nursing have been found at the nursery to be a most effectual check in case of incipient fever, a diminished rate of mortality, and marked reduction in the number of gastric and intestinal com'plaints being attributed to this cause.

Josh Billing's Philosophy.

New York Weekly.

A man's reputashun is something like his coat: there is certain kemikals that will take the stains and grease spots out ov it, but alwus has a second-handed kind ov a look, and generally smells strong ov the kemikals.

We are happy in this world just in proporshun as we make others happy. It stand reddy tew bet 50 dollars on this saying,

Politeness iz the science ov getting down on your knees before folks without getting your pantaloons dirty.

The mizer and glutton are two facetions buzzards—one hides hiz store and the other stores hiz hide.

Credit iz like chasity; they both ov them kan stand temptashun better than they can suspicion.

It iz hard work when we see a man ketching fish out ov a hole, tew keep from baiting our hook, and throwing in thare too.

Good nature iz the daily bread ov life.

The wealth ov a person should be estimated, not bi the amonnt he haz, but bi the use he makes ov it.

Phools, like phishes, alwaus run in skools.

What chastity iz tew a woman, credit iz tew a man.

It iz a wize man that watches himself, and a phoolish one that watches nabors.

Vanity iz often mistaken for wit, but it is no more like it than gravity iz wisdum.

Thare is the difference between a cunning man and a wise one—the cunning one looks thru a mikriskope, and the wise one thru a teleskope.

Vanity iz the chief ingredient in every human hart. Yer will find it az kommon amung slaves and paupers az amung kings and princes.

Nicely Caught.

ewiston Journal.

A wealthy citizen of Dover, Me., was mortfied the other day. He had just been making a clean breast of bis deplorable financial condition to the assessors; and going to a grocery store soon after, he was appalled to find that the assessor had taken his statement so literally as to order a barrel of flour, a codfish and some other articles sent to him at the town's expense! At last accounts the wealthy citizen was trying to explain that he was not quite a pauper, and several have noticed the unusually happy expression on the face of the assessor.

SAMBO-LAND.

A Vast Unexplored Section of Central America to be Penetrated.

An expedition is to be led into the unexplored wilds of South America, on the Wanks river, by Mr. A. J. Miller, a newspaper man from Evansville, Ind. He has gone to the continent together with companions for that purpose, and will be absent many months. The great river, Mr. Miller says, traverses a wild and unexplored country, inhabited by roving bands of Sambos and other savage tribes, who maintain independent tribal governments and perhaps indulge in all of their ancient orgies and heathen practices.

Amid all of the wars of the early Spaniards which led them, in their mad carnival of blood, to devastate nearly every known section of the new world, the interior of northern Nicaragua and southeastern Honduras was never penetrated, and even to this day has remained an absolute blank to the outside world. That it is a wide and perhaps agriculturally rich expanse of territory, habited by warlike Sambos, is all that is known. The origin of these black barbarians (for such are the Sambos) has been the subject of much research and controversy. But it is known that Vasco Nunez de Balboa found on one part of the isthmus a race of black men as early as 1512. They lived apart in a separate nation and showed evidence of having lived there for ages. Las Casas, the historian of the period, repeats a tradition, then prevalent among them, that their forefathers came from beyond the sea. Certain it is, at any rate, that these Sambos are a part of these same black barbarians, observed by the early Spaniards, not only at Darien but at Santa Martha (now Venezuela) and among the Caribbees. They are a very bold and courageous tribe, of fine physique and capable of great endurance. They have certain generic and radical identities with the African, in a black skin, bushy hair, big feet and thick lips, but other physical and mental features are widely different. Polygamy is practiced among them and they have been accused by some writers of the horrible practice of cannibalism. From information gleaned from one of the chiefs, they worship the sun, moon and stars, torture their bodies as penance, and have a blind faith in witchcraft. In fact they are pure and simple pagans, whose unknown customs and manners will form an interesting theme for primary exploration.

In answer to the question as to the primary object of the exploration of this section, Mr. Miller said: "It has a double purpose, of course—the first being to serve my newspaper connections with interesting and novel experiences and observations, while its results may serve an immeasurable advantage to commerce. To ascertain the character and extent of the natural products of that unknown and undeveloped section and the best means of securing their transportation to the coast, will certainly be of immense service to commerce. There must be found there an endless number of virgin forests of mahogany, cedar, rubber, fustic and logwood, besides vast quantities of other dye woods and medicinal plants. The consumption of these valuable woods along the coast has very nearly exhausted the supply, and attention is already strongly directed to undeveloped parts of the interior for future commercial uses. The lower Wanks region certainly presents the most inviting field, not only from its supposed abundant supply of these woods, but the possible easy method of transportation by means of the Wanks and its numerous tributaries. Besides this, as I have intimated, the world at large is curious to know something of a strange people, so isolated, while surrounded upon every side by active commercial classes, who are in daily communication with the rest of the world. It is the same interest which has inspired so many monster enterprises to central Africa, and which will never diminish until every part of the known world has been explored."

Cleveland clothing cutters and trimmers want nine hours and no reduction in pay.

Drinkwater & Sipe,
Installment Jewelers.

Do not fail to see their fine selection of—

DIAMONDS, UMBRELLAS, WATCHES, OPERA GLASSES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE, MUSIC BOXES.

PAYMENTS EASY.

Room 4, Old Sentinel Block.

Fresh Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

We carry a full line of the Freshest and Choicest Goods.

193 W. Third Street,

—AND—

Stand 43 E. Market.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

ROGERS, LEGGETT & CO.

A Few Days Only.

A LIFE-SIZE CRAYON & ONE DOZEN CABINETS, $4.00.

Fine Cabinets, $2.00. Fine Cabinets, $2.00.

J. H. Clark

Leading Photographer,

66 E. Washington St.

THE BEST SHOE

In the Market, for the Money.

We carry a full Line of Goods of all kinds and prices.

Do not wait until your old shoes have worn out, but call at once at

FRED BARNARD'S

Occidental Shoe Store

47 W. Washington Street.

Corner Washington and Illinois Sts.

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Help yourself if you're a suffering woman, with the medicine that's been prepared especially to help you—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will do it where others fail. For all the diseases peculiar to the sex—dragging-down pains, displacements, and other weaknesses, it's a *positive* remedy. It means a new life, and a longer one, for every delicate woman. In every case for which it's recommended, it gives satisfaction. It's *guaranteed* to do so, or the money is refunded.

It improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces refreshing sleep, dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both flesh and strength. It is a legitimate *medicine*—not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and cause distress. As *peculiar* in its marvelous, remedial results as in its composition. Therefore, don't be put off with some worthless compound easily, but dishonestly, recommended to be "just as good."

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

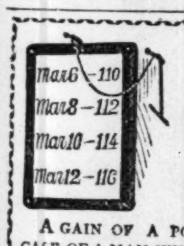
PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by the inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

Prickly Ash Bitters!

It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.



GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

You Can Eat WHAT YOU LIKE IF YOU TAKE DR. WHITE'S DANDELION ALTERATIVE.

It cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney diseases, Constipation, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. It purifies the blood, and makes the weak strong and vigorous. Thousands have been restored to health by this great medicine, why not you? Very large bottle for $1, and every bottle warranted.

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WHAT IS HELL LIKE?

Ancient and Modern Ideas Concerning Punishment After Death.

Popular Science Monthly.

The idea of a place for the punishment after death of wicked men is found in most, though not all, of the religions of the present time and of antiquity. According to some beliefs the punishment is to last forever; according to others the torments are to continue only for a time, and are to result in purifying the imprisoned souls and fitting them for heaven. The Roman Catholic religion has both a purgatory, or place of temporary torment, and a hell, which is everlasting. No idea of penalty was connected with the classic Hades—it was simply an underworld where dwelt all those who had the misfortune to be dead, irrespective of their conduct in life.

The word comes from the Greek adjective "Aides," meaning unseen. The English word hell had also originally the same meaning. It is derived from the Teutonic base "hal," whence also the Anglo-Saxon "halen," to hide, "so that the original sense is the hidden or unseen place," (Skeat). The conception of future existence which lays claim to the greatest antiquity is that of the ancient Egyptians. According to the Egyptian belief, if the great judgment resulted adversely, "the condemned soul is either scourged back to the earth straightway, to live again in the form of a vile animal, as some of the emblems appear to denote, or plunged into the tortures of a horrid hell of fire and devils below, as numerous engravings set forth; or driven into the atmosphere, to be vexed and tossed by tempests, violently whirled in blasts and clouds, till its sins are expiated, and another probation granted through a renewed existence in human form."

THE PARSEE HELL.

From Persia, also, we get a religion of great antiquity—Zoroastrianism—which, in a modified form, is held today by the small body of Parsees still to be found in Persia and India. According to the Parsee belief, the good after death pass safely over the bridge Chinevat, which stretches from Mount Alborj up to Garotman, the blissful realm of Ormuzd; while the wicked fall from the bridge in the Gulf of Duzahk, which yawns beneath, where they are tormented by dævas. At the end of the world, a comet will fall upon the earth, causing a vast conflagration, by which the whole earth will be melted, and the molten stream will pour down into Duzahk, carrying with it the sinners who are on earth at the time. Here they and the earlier comers, except those already redeemed by the prayers of friends, will burn for three days and nights, and then, thus purified, will be received into heaven. Afterward all the dævas, and even the arch-fiend Ahriman, will have their evil burned away, and will also enter the abode of light.

"The Laws of Manu," one of the early books of Brahminism, names twenty-one hells. Punishments for different sins are to be reborn into one of these hells or to return to earth as a beggar, cripple or leper, or in the form of a rat, a snake or a louse, the penalty in each case being appropriate to the crime. Punishment need not be endless for any one, as each successive life is a new probation, in which righteousness wins admission to a higher stage of existence. In Buddhism, which is one of the religions of China and the State religion of Thibet and other countries of eastern Asia, future punishment is provided for in a great hell comprising a system of 136 lesser hells. The torments of these hells are depicted in many Buddhist books and paintings with much detail and vividness. As for the two other religions of China, Confucianism tells nothing whatever about punishment after this life, while Taouism has a theory of retribution much like that of Brahminism.

THE JEWISH HELL.

The Jews in Old Testament times had no idea of a hell. There was no mention of punishment after death in the teachings of Moses, nor is this doctrine taught by the prophets. The word sheol, which is translated by hell in the King James' version of the Bible meant simply the abode of the dead, and corresponded to the Hades, used in the New Tastament and other Greek writings. Gloomy and repulsive ideas were associated with sheol, similar to those we connect with death and the grave, but it was the destination of good and bad alike, and not a place of punishment. The trouble which the wicked and the enemies of the Jews were threatened with by the prophets pertained to this world. They were pain, disease, loss of possessions and kindred, hostility of neighbors, death, and indignities to the dead body.

The idea of sheol first become modified after the Persian captivity. The place was divided into two parts, which were separated only by the width of a thread. One of these divisions was for the good awaiting resurrection, and was called Paradise; the other, set apart for the wicked, was called Gehenna. The latter designation means "the valley of the son of Hinnom," and was originally the name of the gorge outside of Jerusalem in which the Jews had practiced the fiery worship of Moloch, and where afterward offal from the city and the bodies of criminals were thrown, to be consumed by the fires always kept burning there. The idea of Genenna as a place of future punishment had appeared in rabbinical theology and become quite detailed a century or more before Christ. Hell was represented as having special apartments for different kinds of torment.

One place, from its darkness, was called "Night of Horrors." The fire of Genna was said to have been kindled on the evening of the first Sabbath, and would never be extinguished. The religion of Islam is characterized by lack of originality, and the Mohammedan hell contains nothing but easily made variations of the Jews. To the man that disobeys the precepts of the Koran it is promised that "God shall cast him into hell fire; he shall remain therein forever."

The Ancestry of Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's political tour in Scotland this week has been heralded by the publication of "Mr. Gladstone in Scotland," in which the editor of the Scottish Leader gives some interesting particulars, with illustrations, of the early homes of the Gladstone at Arthurshiel, Lanarkshire. The ancestral farm house, like that of the Cecils on the Welsh border, is still standing, "The building still used as the farmer's dwelling-house is the veritable abode of the last Liard of Arthurshiel, the direct ancestor of the stateman. The walls were certainly not built this side of the seventeenth century; the thatched roof now resting on supports so feeble that repair has become dangerous, if not impossible; the wrought stones in the doorway; the uneconomic laying out of the buildings—all these mark the original tenements of the estate which the succeeding proprietors, for one or other reason, have permitted to ignobly survive." The same writer gives the following pedigree of the Gledstanes in times more remote than that of the Bigger maltster, who is generally regarded as the founder of the family. The following members of the Arthurshiel branch of the Gledstanes occupied the estate in succession: William, who died previous to 1565; George, who died previous to 1623; William, who witnessed a tack, dated June 9, 1641, and is supposed to have died previous to the year 1662, and John, who sold the estate to James Brown, of Edmonston, and died about the year 1680. It was William, the son of the last named laird, a landless Gledstace who carried on the business of malting Biggar, and had his bones interred in the family burying ground at Libberton in 1728.

French and American Girls.

North American Review.

The young French girl finds liberty in marriage; the young American girl loses it. French daughters detach themselves from a family in marrying; the Americans enter one; they are suddenly surrounded by a circle by proprieties, by worldly customs, by social duties, by the exigencies of conjugal fidelity; by the duty of defending a reputation which has become common property—all serious things which transform their character, their manner of being, and gradually model them after the likeness of their surroundings. Two or three years after their marriage the American in France is a woman of the world, and if she could lose her accent nothing would distinguish her from her new circle. Doubtless formely she commanded and was obeyed; but how far she was from occupying the position which she occupies in France! True, she did not yield to respect; but in return she did not inspire it. She had more personal initiative, but she did not govern others; she tormented her mother, and perhaps led her, but the men of her family did not deferentially ask her counsels. Her husband in America would seek her advice for nothing. She might be a favored companien in conjugal life; she would not be, as in France, the wife, the friend who shares all the projects of the husband, is associated in all his acts, and makes of conjugal life the noble life in common.

Changed Her Plans.

A woman entered a grocery on Michigan avenue one day last week in something of a hurry, says the Detroit Free Press, and said to the proprietor:

"I want a glass fruit jar holding a quart, and you may put half a pound of gunpowder into it."

"Yes'm. New way to do up late peaches?"

"No, sir. It's a way to do up a dog."

"How?"

"My boy Willie has got a dog under our barn and he won't come out. Willie is going to blow him up."

"Great Scott, ma'am, but if you explode this powder under the barn you'll set the building on fire!"

"Would it really?"

"Of course it would."

"Willie will be terribly disappointed."

"But you'll save the barn."

"Well," she said, as she picked up her money, "I'll have to change my plans. I'll buy him an augur and let him bore holes in the floor and pour hot water down on the dog."

Save Your Water Barrel

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is amusing to see how science sometimes makes a discovery which has been common property among practical men for years. Some one has just found out that all danger from bursting in consequence of frost is overcome by putting a piece of wood loose in the barrel or vessel. A generation and more ago this was discovered in the backwoods, and ever since then country people who want to keep their water barrel from bursting have inserted a thick stick in the water at first approach of frost. This saves the barrel as all the bulging will be around the stick or piece of wood. Townspeople who have moved out to the suburbs this year may profit by this wrinkle and save themselves many dollars by it.

A Suggestive Query.

Washington Post.

"I don't know whethah I ought to speak to Miss Belle Pepperton or not," said Willie Washington in one of his most disconsolate tones. "What is the matter, old fellow?" "She asked me why I was so silent, and I told her theah was something on my mind." "And what did she reply?" "She said, 'Why don't you blow it off?'"

Recollections Come High.

Fliegende Blatter.

Guest—My room pleases me very much. What a host of pleasant recollections this view of the mind brings to mind!

Proprieter (to clerk)—Make a note of that! Room 27, host of pleasant recollections brought to mind; five marks!

Johnnie Was Barred Out.

Epoch.

George (to Johnny, who is standing at the parlor door): "Why don't you come in?"

Johnny: "I dassent."

George: "Why not?"

Johnny: "Cause sister says if I come in I'll say something that'll drive you away, an' she don't want that to happen, 'cause ma says if she loses you she'll be on the shelf, sure pop."

Probably the oldest house in the Unithd States is a decaying stone dwelling that stands at Guilford, Conn. It was built in 1640 and is still occupied. In colonial times it did duty occasionally as a fort, and was a place of refuge for settlers when King Phillip was on the war-path.

A cork rope is one of the latest inventions. It is made of small corks placed end to end, and the whole covered with a braiding of cotton twine; over this is a coarser braiding in heavy strains. According to the inventor, a one inch thick rope will stand a strain of 1,000 pounds.

Two young girls in Abbeville county, North Carolina, have made two bales of cotton apiece this year, and besides that have supported themselves for some time by their beautiful machine work. They do this regardless of their father's aid, who is a wealthy farmer.

The current of the river Amazon is distinctly perceptible for more than two hundred miles from shore.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Snooper—Have you seen Staggers in full regalia? Simeral—Oh, yes, and I've often seen him full without his regalia.

This is Meant for You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seem to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees they certainly mean to include you.

A woman forgives where a man forgets and that is the reason she continues to let him mail her letters.

A man who has practiced medicine for forty years ought to know salt from sugar: read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for almost forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times, and its effect is wonderful and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office 315 Summit st.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

The whaling season has been a poor one and whalebone will be high this year. Of corset will affect the price of stays.

COUGHS AND COLDS. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes.

How a Girl Made Money.

MR. EDITOR:—I am tempted to give my experience for the benefit of others. I sent $5 to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and received a fine machine for plating with gold, silver and nickel. The plating is done so nice every person wants work done. I get all the knives, forks and jewelery I can plate. I made $4.50 the first day, $27.90 the first week, in one month I had $163 clear profit. My brother makes $10 to $20 per day selling platers. Any one can do as much by writing to the above firm for circulars. Yours truly,

LUCY V. BABCIT.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Santa Claus is getting ready to go into the hosiery business.

An Equivalent For Suicide.

If we allow our bodily infirmaties to make away with us through neglect, have we such an intense moral advantage over the deliberate suicide? Scarcely. For example, the deadly progress of Bright's disease, diabetes, acute nephitis and gravel issure—often terribly swift in the catastrophe. Most people of average information know that this is the simple, unvarnished truth in regard to those widely prevalent maladies. To delay judicious medication is specially suicidal in such cases. The means of restraint is to be found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Give an impetus to the action of the kidneys with this safe and reliable diuretic, and the infant complaint is shorn at its birth of the power for evil. Allow it to grow, and anticipate the worst. The Bitters, which annihilates these growing troubles, also eradicates dyspepsia, rheumatism, malarial and liver are also promoted by it.

Isn't it strange that the better a man gets on in this world the better he is off!

Washing powders are strong alkalies, and ruin clothes. The purest soap obtainable is the best and cheapest. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been acknowledged for 24 years to be the purest of all. Try it right away.

Dogs have their day, and horses have a show, too, in New York this week.

PARENTS don't mean to be unkind to their children, but they are when they fail to occasionally give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

The tedious speaker always makes his best points when he comes to a stop.

HE CAN'T DO IT.—A man may be moral without being religious, but he can't be religious without being moral. You may be able to get rid of a bad cough or cold without Dr. White's Pulmonaria, but this medicine will cure your cough in half the time required with any other remedy. It is entirely harmless and pleasant to take. Three sizes—25c, 50c and $1 and every bottle warranted.

BEFORE the use of Prickly Ash Bitters became general throughout the South and West, it was a fearful dose of "Blue Mass" and daily doses of quinine that was forced down the throats of sufferers from all malarial troubles. In place of such obnoxious, harrowing curatives, Prickly Ash Bitters, with its mild, soothing action now holds supreme sway, and after one trial its use, when necessary, is forever established. You who have sick headaches, sour stomachs, diseased lives or kidneys, can do no better than to give it a trial.

Save The Boys

And save the girls—from their intense sufferings from scrofula and other foul humors in the blood by giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of parents are unspeakably happy and thousands of children enjoy good health because of what this great blood purifier has done for them. It thoroughly eradicates all trace of scrofula, salt rheum, etc., and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

"Scrofula bunches in my neck disappeared when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla," A. R. KELLEY, Parkersburg W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

R. & R.
Syr. White Pine and Tar
THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup Whooping Cough and
LA GRIPPE.
It never fails to effect a speedy Cure.
Price 25 and 50 Cents.
For Sale by all Dealers. Prepared by the Roosa & Ratliff Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEW Pension Law
THOUSANDS NOW ENTITLED WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ENTITLED. Address or forms of application and full information,
WM. W. DUDLEY,
LATE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,
Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.
(Mention this paper.)

If You Want to Know
1,001 curious things about the human system,
How life is perpetuated, health saved, disease induced,
How to avoid pitfalls of ignorance and indiscretion,
How to apply Home Cure to all forms of disease,
How to cure Croup, Old Eyes, Rupture, Phimosis, etc.,
How to mate, be happy in Marriage and have prize babies,
and an odd lot of Doctor's Droll Jokes, profusely illustrated. Send ten cents for new Laugh-Cure Book called
MEDICAL SENSE AND NONSENSE.
M. HILL PUB CO., 129 East 28th St., New York.

MOTHERS Dr. Snyder's Kidney Balsam cures Enuresis (BED-WETTING.) Price $1 per package by mail. For sale by all druggists or at office. For circulars and testimonials address, with stamps, Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, 243 State St., Chicago.
Ask your Druggist to order it for you.
MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

MARVELOUS DISCOVERY MEMORY
Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus POST FREE, sent on application to Prof. A. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave. New York.

RIDGE'S FOOD
IT IS USED by CHILDREN. CHILDREN. Thousands of young men and women in this country owe their lives, their health and their happiness to Ridge's Food, their daily diet in Infancy and Childhood having been Ridge's Food. 35 cents up. By Druggists. WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Ely's Cream Balm Cures
COLD IN HEAD
RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

Head clerk—"I'm letting my whiskers grow, sir." "So I see; but I can't permit employes to grow their whiskers in business hours. That must be done in their own time."

The kind and correct thing to say to the comer home is: "I hope you feel rested from your vacation." Nobody says "rested by your vacation" except those who haven't had any.

For Cure of SPRAINS & STRAINS use St. Jacobs Oil Cures STIFFNESS. Stiff Neck, Soreness

ADVICE TO THE AGED.
Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.
Tutt's Pills
have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, gives natural discharges, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

FURS!
WALTER BUHL & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs
DETROIT, MICH.

Have the largest and most complete line of fine furs ever shown under any one roof in America. They are the largest importers of Seal Skins in this country and are therefore enabled to sell Seal Skin garments for less money than other importers. It will pay anyone who has any intention of purchasing a Seal Skin Sacque, Jacket or Newmarket or any kind of fur garments, to send for their illustrated circular and price list. Their seal skin garments are all made in the latest Parisian styles.

Now is an excellent time to order garments before the winter rush begins.

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed.

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,	10 cts
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade,	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream,	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented,	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline,	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St. N. Y.

We retail at the *lowest wholesale factory prices*, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.*
LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

BORE WELLS! MAKE MONEY!
Our Well Machines are the most RELIABLE, DURABLE, SUCCESSFUL! They do MORE WORK and make GREATER PROFIT. They FINISH Wells where others FAIL! Any size, 2 inches to 44 inches diameter.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, - OHIO. Catalogue FREE!

TAR-OID
A new method of compounding Tar.
SURE CURE for PILES, SALT RHEUM and all Skin Diseases. Send 3 2c-stamps for Free Sample with Book. Sold by all Druggists and by TAR-OID CO., 73 Randolph St., Chicago. Price 50c.
Indiana Druggists supplied by D. Stewart and A. Kaifer & Co., Indianapolis.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.
Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSIONS
The disability bill is a law. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address, JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

$500 REWARD
will be paid to the agent of any scale company who will say over his own name as agent, that the JONES
5 TON WAGON SCALE, $60
is not equal to any made, and a standard reliable scale. For particulars, address only
Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader $7.75. RIFLES $2.00 PISTOLS 75c GUNS WATCHES, CLOCKS, Etc. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STEREOPTICON CHICAGO, ILLS. McINTOSH Battery & Optical Co MAGIC LANTERNS.

FAT FOLKS Reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience. Confidential. Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. Address, DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, 243 State St., Chicago, Ill. Name this paper when you write.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau in 3 yrs last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PATENTS! Instructions FREE to Inventors. Write at once for hand-book. J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

PEDINE. the great foot remedy for making cold or perspiring feet [illegible]. Sample package free on [illegible]. THE PEDINE CO., WORLD B'LDG, N. Y.

PATENTS Inventors' Guide or How to Obtain Patents, sent free. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y at Law, Wash. D. C.

$65 A MONTH! Bright Young Men or Ladies in each County. P. W. Ziegler & Co., St. Louis.

A Grand Musical and Dramatic

ENTERTAINMENT

—GIVEN BY—

White's Star Concert Company

—AT THE—

NINTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

MONDAY EVE, DEC. 22,

Have you heard the news?

ASSISTED BY

MISS ELLA B. SPENCER,
The Famous Dramatic Reader and Authoress.
MOSES L. TUCKER,
The Lightning Sketch Artist.
MISS SCIOTA HILL,
The Lady Cornetist.
CLAY H. TUTTLE,
The Whistler and Warbler.

CHAS. S. POLLARD, J. B. JOHNSON, MISS LIZZIE SNELL SCOTT, GEORGIA STEVENSON, JERRY FRANKLIN, ADA PRESTON, H. A. HALL, ALLIE WOODS, AND OTHERS.

ADMISSION 15 CENTS. CHILDREN, 10 CENTS.

M. F. WHITE, Mgr.

—Clinton Douglass is convalescent.

—Mrs. F. D. Patridge has been on the sick list.

—Thos. Prat is now railroading from St. Louis to Los Angeles, Cal.

—O. J. Stokes spent a few days with friends at Cincinnati, this week.

—Miss Mamie Brown is learning the art preservative trade at this office.

—The entertainment given at Simpson Chapel, Monday evening, by Miss Clay, was a success.

—The Butler Concert Company will give their second grand concert, at Allen Chapel, Dec. 26, '90.

—The Green House, at Simpson Chapel, Dec. 26, will be one of the latest novels. Go and see.

—Don't fail to attend the grand entertainment at the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, Dec. 22d.

—If your subscription is due, watch for the collector, as he wishes to have all back bills paid before Jan. 1, '91.

—The Lady Cornetist and the Whistler will be the "proper card" at the Ninth Presbyterian Church Dec. 22d.

—Webb, Jamison & Co. have just placed a large Hazelton boiler weighing 6 ton for the citizens' street railway.

—Rev. Stokes and wife, of Rockville, passed through the city Thursday, being called home by the death of his mother.

—The Butterfly-feate given at the Vermont St, Church, Thursday evening, was a success. The program was excellent.

—The Butler Concert Co. is a success. Their second entertainment will be given at Allen Chapel Dec. 26. Good singing.

—Judging from the program, the "Christmas Carnival," at Blackford St. A. M. E. Church, will greet a crowded house.

FOR RENT.—333 Miami St., in rear of 332 East Ohio St., five rooms, natural gas, $9.00 per month. Jay G. Voss, 31 West Market St.

—There will be a grand display at Simpson Chapel Church, Dec. 26, '90; a Green House in all its grandeur and Green People on the program.

—Webb, Jamison & Co. are moving a large brick building at St. Mary, Ind., and have just finished moving a large house for Thos. Taggart.

—Gen. Bob Brown, of the Vandalia, who has been running on the road for a number of years, returned home last evening afflicted with the sciatic rheumatism.

FOR RENT.—Five room house, No. 16 Presso St., half square from Blind Asylum. Natural Gas in good repair. $9.00 per month. Jay G. Voss, 31 West Market St.

—Mr. F. Ewing, the pianist from the Pacific Slope, who has won several medals in contests, has been secured to perform at the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, Dec. 22d. Mr. Ewing is from Los Angeles, Cal., and stands unequaled in his art.

—As per invitations, several of our friends sent in excellent contributions for the last issue of THE FREEMAN. We are sorry to say, however, that the late date which we orrselves made, prevented their insertion. They were thankfully received, and we will, when occasion allows, make use of the articles.

—Drinkwater & Sipe are the leading Installment Jewelers in the city. If you wish to make your friends a present, don't fail to call on them. They delight in showing you their goods; Jewelry of every description, also Silverwear, Watches, Diamonds and Opera Glasses. Call on them, Room 4, Old Sentinel Clock.

Bowen-Merrill Company.

If you desire to see the finest display of Holiday Goods in the city, in the way of Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Plush Dressing Cases, Gold Pens, Ink Stands, Paper Knives and Cutters, Pocket Books and Purses, and everything that you can imagine for the Holidays, call at this celebrated house, for there is no larger, no finer and no more appropriate stock in city to select from. For Holiday Presents, call at The Bowen-Merrills Co., No. 9 and 11 West Washington St.

The Danbury Hat Co.

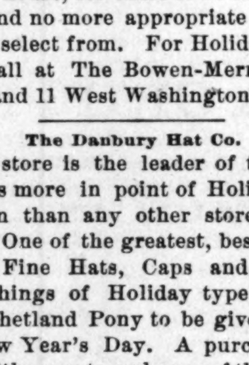
This store is the leader of the city, and has more in point of Holiday Attraction than any other store of the kind. One of the greatest, besides the many Fine Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishings of Holiday type, is the Fine Shetland Pony to be given away on New Year's Day. A purchase of 24c entitles you to a chance of the pony. Go to The "Danbury," 23 W. Washington St.

JOHN CARTER, ESQ.

FOR THE FREEMAN.

The employment of colored salesmen in the leading business houses is a source of gratification; it would appear from such procedure on the part of business men that they are seeking to establish more friendly relations with the colored people. Indianapolis is not far behind in this move, and the employment of that excellent salesman, Mr. Jno. Carter, by the Arcade Clothing House is a wise move on the part of the proprietors. Mr. Carter was born in Cleveland, Tenn., thirty-three years ago. He came to Indianapolis in 1865 where he has worked faithfully in various occupations. About three years ago he begun work at the Arcade, and has given eminent satisfaction to his employers. On account of his abilities in his line, he has won the good opinion of all with whom he has come in contact. His race seeing the fair treatment accorded it in this representative man, throws much trade in his hands. It is hoped that other men may by push and faithfulness reach as high a position as that occupied by Mr. John Carter.

MARION.



NON RESIDENT NOTICE.

Jas. H. Jackson, vs. Mary Jackson. — State of Indiana, Marion County, ss: IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF MARION COUNTY, In the State of Indiana. No. 41595. Complaint for Divorce.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 9th day of December, 1890, the above named plaintiff, by his attorney, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendant, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant, Mary Jackson, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that said action is for divorce, and that said defendant is a necessary party thereto; and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said Court and answer or demur thereto, on the 4th day of February, 1891.

NOW THEREFORE, By order of said Court, said defendant last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 4th day of February, 1891, the same being the 3d judicial day of a term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the City of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in February, 1891, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in her absence.

JNO. R. WILSON, Clerk.
J. T. V. HILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF DR. WESLEY ROBBINS.

Besides doing a general practice he gives special attention to **Female Complaints.** Falling and enlargement of the womb and ulceration of its mouth may be known by the following symptoms: forgetfulness, partial loss of vision, glimmering before the eyes, ringing in the ears, restless and wakeful nights, tired on rising in the morning, sleepiness during the day, soreness and weakness of the muscles, cold skin, hands and feet, weak stomach, bad taste in the mouth, pain low down in the center of the back, irritable temper, melancholy, desire to be alone, painful, suppressed or too profuse menstruation, general debility, etc., etc.,

Scrofulous Tumors, Sympathetic Heart Disease, with difficult breathing and fear of impending danger or death. **Nasal** and **Urethral Catarrh** and **Stricture** can be cured in a remarkably short time by proper treatment. **For Chronic Rheumatism, Enlargment of Womb,** nervous debility and many forms of disease he uses electricity with charming resuls. If he can **Cure** you, he will **Tell** you so; if he **Cannot,** he will **Tell** you he **Cannot.**

Women treated without pain or exposure.

Consultation confidential.

OFFICE:
65 Indiana Avenue.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. Big 4

RE-OPENING!

Indianapolis & Columbus Line

SUNDAY, NOV. 16.

On and after this date, Peoria Division trains will run through between Peoria and Columbus, Ohio.

Train leaving Indianapolis at 3:35 a. m., runs via Arcanum and Dayton, reaching Dayton at 7:40 a. m., Springfield at 8:35 a. m., and Columbus at 10 a. m.

Train leaving Indianapolis at 6:50 p. m., runs direct to Springfield, reaching there at 11:45 p. m. and Columbus at 2:25 a. m.

Trains arrive from Springfield and Columbus at 11 a. m. and 11:15 p. m.

All the above mentioned trains run daily.

There is very little change west of Indianapolis, except that the accommodation train reaching Indianapolis at 10:30 a. m., and leaving at 5:05 p. m., which has heretofore run between Indianapolis and Champaign, will hereafter run no further than Danville.

For tickets and full information call at Big ocffies, No. 1 East Washington St., 138 South Illinois St., Massachusetts avenue and Union Station, Indianapolis.

BIG 4 ROUTE. PEORIA DIVISION. FORMERLY O. I. & W. ROUTE.

—SHORT LINE—

EAST AND WEST!

WAGNER SLEEPERS AND RECLINING CHAIR CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Best Modern Day Coaches on all Trains.

Connecting with SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS at BLOOMINGTON and PEORIA to and from MISSOURI RIVER, DENVER and the PACIFIC COAST at INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATTI, SPRINGFIELD and COLUMBUS to and from the Eastern and Seaboard Cities.

WM. BRONSON, Ass't.G. P. A.

Coke For Sale.

—AT THE—

GAS WORKS at 7¢ per bushel for lump, and 8¢ per bushel for crushed, to all those who desire it. Tickets obtained at 49 S. Pennsylvania St.

HALF FARE EXCURSION

—ON THE—

MONON ROUTE

To Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Indian Territory, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, Montana and New Mexico. Tickets good going October 14, and good to return for thirty days. For further information call on or address

I. D. BALDWIN, E. P. A.,
No. 26 South Illinois Street.

PARK THEATRE.

Week Commencing December 22, Frank I. Frayne in Si Slocum, the first part of the week, and Kentucky Bill the last half. Matinee, 10 and 20c; night, 10, 20 and 30c.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. NATURAL GAS ROUTE.

Local Time Table.

IN EFFECT FEB. 1, 1890.

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN SANDUSKY & PEORIA —AND— Indianapolis and Michigan City,

Direct connections to and from all points in the U. S. and Canada. Trains arrive and depart from the Indianapolis Union Station as follows:

DEPART.	
No. 10 passenger,	7:15 a. m.
*No. 12 passenger,	1:20 a. m.
No. 14 passenger,	7:00 p. m.
†No. 16 express,	11:10 p. m.
ARRIVE.	
*No. 9 passenger,	10:30 a. m.
No. 11 passenger,	3:50 p. m.
No. 13 passenger,	6:20 p. m.
†No. 17 express,	3:25 a. m.

Trains not marked run daily except Sunday, daily, †daily except Saturday.

No. 12, via Tipton, arrives at Bloomington at 9:32 p. m., making direct connection with C.&A. fast train arriving Kansas City 8:55 next morning, connecting direct at Kansas City for Denver, San Francisco and all points west. Free reclining chair cars between Tipton and Missouri river for all passengers. Nos. 9, 10, 12 and 13 connect at Tipton with main line trains for Sandusky, Peoria and all points east and west. Trains Nos. 16 and 17 have elegant free reclining chair cars to all passengers, making direct connection at Peru with the Wabash fast trains for Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville R.R.

JOHNSON'S - CAFE.

The Leading Restaurant

We still hold the fort and guarantee satisfaction. Better than ever, hence our business has increased.

Isaac Johnson, 64 Indiana Ave,

AVENUE EXCHANGE.
No 10 Indiana Ave.

Wines and Liquors, and best brands of CIGARS. An Elegant Pool and Billiard Room. Give us a call.

A. Greathouse & J. Spaulding, Props.
No. 10 Indiana Ave.

MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING.

Caps, Black and in Colors. New Style Bonnets and Hats

—AT—

MRS. SPENCER'S. 40 N. Illinois St.

P. SINDLINGER,

—Wholesale and Retail—

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

Hams, Bacon Shoulders, Dried Beef and all kinds of Sausages a Specialty.

TELEPHONE, 360. 207 W. MICH. ST

—SMOKE THE—

BOARD OF TRADE

—CIGAR,—

THE CHANCE OF MARION COUNTY.

and if you've got a dime call for the

HAMBLETONIAN or FLORA.

Purchase, Peruse and Be Perfect.

BOOKS

—BY THE—

Butterick Publishing Co.

BEAUTY, its attainment and preservation	$1 00
GOOD MANNERS, hand-book of - - -	1 00
SOCIAL LIFE. Practical etiquette and the requirements of society. - - - - - -	1 00
NEEDLE AND BRUSH. The useful and decorative. - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 00
NEEDLE RAFT. Artistic and practical	1 00
ART OF SMOCKING OR HONEYCOMBING. English and American methods.	10
HOME-MAKING AND HOUSE-KEEPING How to make every home beautiful and happy. - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 00
THE PATTERN COOK BOOK. Complete practical, reliable. - - - - - - -	1 00
CANNING AND PRESERVING. Authority on jams, jellies, pickling, canning, etc.	15
CANDY-MAKING AT HOME; the correct art of - - - - - - - - - -	15

The above books can be had only at

L, S Ayres & Co.

Agents Butterick's Perfect Patterns.

Pianos and Organs!

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Until January 1.

Come and make your selection from the largest stock in the city.

New Pianos at $225, $250, $275, $300, $350. Terms, $15 cash and $8 monthly.

New Organs at $50, $55 and $60. Terms, $5 cash and $5 each month.

Large number of second-hand Pianos at $35, $45, $50 and upward.

Second-hand Organs at $15, $25 and $35—monthly payments.

Don't wait until the last day, but come and make your selection and have it set aside.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE,

Nos. 82 and 84 N. Pennsylvania Street.

Squares, $2; Uprights, $2.50.

Gribben & Gray,

INSTALLMENT JEWELERS.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware,

—AND—

Jewelry of Every Description

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Now is the time to secure your presents. The Christmas comes and goes, but Gribben & Gray still remain at

90 North Illinois St.

TOWN * * TALK.

The finest Overcoats,
The Newest Shapes,
The Nobbiest Suits,
And very best trimmed
Are sold by our Friend
John Carter,
At The
ARCADE,
10 W. Washington St.
The very cheapest house in

INDIANAPOLIS.